

government. And if
ents, be necessary we
all of the individuals
selves, their invidious
either to their own
of the government
ly employs them.

Horse Guards have
reputation in the art
nothing emanating
es once much surprise.
hereto supposed that
ements of troops in
s were likely to
evil effects of soph
y were made, transit
somewhat difficult
of justice preventing
table by a first move
by transfer to a
following however
would seem to show
their share of the

said to have brought
the Horse Guards, to
quarters of Mr. M.'s
stationed there. He
it must reject the
Galle. Further, the
down here from
y should be whipped
the concatenation of
Horse Guards have
y with the 75th Re-
ch she took up to
ck the 73rd—a por-
n took on to Galle.
must come down
king and the wing of
Galle. This is the
is wanted, but the
hardship, and the
Officers of the two
two ordered away
ought furniture &c.

AL.

be implicated in the
Mr Polworth were
noon, and again re-

are proverbially de-
sions, about this sea-
sorts of fish would
y to their net while
ent of the holidays
hear, however, of a
—much less an affir-
ment. This phan-
standing being in the
corner of the world,
the Colony for won-
dren much strength-
chief of the Police—
oken—had his pock-
chain the other
loring or recreative
song in the Taping-
amusement be it
who removed the
to, have been so
led that the latter
of his daring dis-
cant boy is in cus-
on suspicion, but
identified the pri-
relieved him of his
We have heard of
ne being robbed in
the pick-pocket in-
ed to get off so easi-
It is to be hoped
in Superintendent
erty; he need not
drawing of it with
cause that will lessen
ry.

ATTA CLUB.
ing of the members
held at the Club
in Messrs Woodin,
were added to the
rman then brought
concerning the ere-
in conjunction
the proposed new
erage conversation
of the Hon. J. B.
son (Surgeon Gen-
E. R. F. Hawke,
ointed to report on

longing to Messrs
builders at this port,
known as the Bon-
ed from their ship-
ry, under the name
the vessel of that
ected from Shields
on board.
The vessel—Length
110 feet; breadth
50 feet; gross ton-
nage 1,100 tons—
be fitted by sur-
of 60 horse-power,
ement firm of
Co., of Aberdeen,
s anticipated at 8s
admirably adapted
for carrying cargo
this port, Malacca
mea.

a for Government,
at the shipbuild-
ers & Robb, at
by for launching in
She is built of teak
sent out by Messrs
and is a very fine
fastened, and her
145 feet. Breadth
14 feet. She is
pressure Engineer
G. E. Bellies
Her total cost,
official secret which
herselves at liberty
it will come out

ojice.

ged with pocket-
as yesterday after-
of the Joss House
here there was a
he churchmen, as
e felt a fumbling
anning his purse
been stolen. See-
in the crowd, the

shopmaker followed and caught him; and
on being searched \$2 were found in his
sleeve, and four ten-cent pieces, were con-
fiscated about his person. Defendant stated
that he was about to change a dollar in
order to spend a portion thereof at the Joss-
house, to ensure good luck for the year; but
he presumed that, as he wore a somewhat
"scoaly" jacket, complainant had singled
him out to be squeezed and had therefore
charged him with robbery.—Mr May sent
the fellow to gaol with hard labor for six
months.

Two sailmakers in the employ of the P.
& O. Co. were charged by Mr. Espey, boat-
swain of the Yacht with the unlawful pos-
session of five skins of tawse. The pris-
oners were caught going from the Factory
with the tawse concealed in a bag amongst
some old canvas, and though they persisted
in saying they knew nothing about it, Mr
May sent them to hard labor for three
months.

A coolie was charged with having been
the manager of a street-gambling arrange-
ment, with dice, on the Praya. The pris-
oner pleaded New Year's Day; but the
Magistrate sent him to gaol as a rogue and
vagabond for fourteen days.

A second charge of unnatural offence
was brought against the Jew, Kian, to-
day, by the same interpreter (Gowley)
who brought forward the last charge of a
similar nature. This alleged crime is said
to have been committed some four or five
months since; but for some reason was never
investigated or proceeded with, although re-
ported to both Mr O'neill and Mr Deane.
The evidence was of course unfit for publi-
cation; but it came out that some threats
had been used towards the witnesses for the
prosecution (constables) regarding the mat-
ter. Nana Kureem Bux (Sergeant) was ar-
rested in consequence of this. The prisoner
was committed for trial and bail was refus-
ed, although offered.

A tailor named Wong Atai was charged
with having resorted to dishonesty to re-
generate his funds at the approach of the
New Year. It appears that this tailor had
been employed by Mrs Annie Ellen Miller,
in her residence No. 10 Wyndham Street,
on the 10th, the day previous to the New
Year's Day; and on that day Mrs M. had
\$500 upon a table in her room. While
paying a shroff a bill, the money being
left in a box on the table, the thief made
the best use of the short time allowed, and
disappeared with the money. When Mrs
M. had paid the bill, she at once found
that the money was gone, and ran to the
Police Station, where she met Inspector
Kirby on duty. Accompanied by a constable,
he proceeded to Cochrane Street, to
a house there, and the tailor was ar-
rested near by; but on their return for a
warrant to search the house wherein the
tailor was known to reside, the Inspector
referred her to Messrs Deane and O'neill,
who were (he said) dining at the Barracks.
Having got an order from Mr May, In-
spector Kirby went the complainant, the
tailor, and the constable to the house; but
so soon as the tailor neared the house,
where he had doubtless disposed of the
money, he bawled out for the benefit of the
hijackers, who of course made off in dou-
ble quick time; and the money was conse-
quently not found.—The case was remand-
ed until the 18th; and Mr May remarked
very strongly upon the conduct of Inspector
Kirby, who ought to have known better
than have allowed the tailor to leave the
Charge Room, after his first arrival.

SUPREME COURT.

Feb. 10, 1899.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

In Banco.

REGINA v. SAINTE.

Argument on the Crown demurrer to de-
fendant's plea. For the Crown the At-
torney General and Mr Pollard, Q.C., in-
sisted by Mr Hazeldene, Crown Solicitor;
for the defendant, Mr Hayllar, instructed
by Mr J. J. Francis.

The Attorney General said before the
argument commenced, he wished to make
a few observations for the purpose—

The Chief Justice remarked that he was
ready to hear anything in support of the
ex-officio information.

The A. G. trusted his Lordship would
permit him to proceed with what he had to
say. He was there in his official capacity
to inform the Court of the decision which
had been come to by the Government, and
of the steps which he had been instructed
to take, with reference to the information.

The C. J. replied that if the communica-
tion was put before the Court as coming
from the Government he would hear it.

The A. G.: This case having excited a
good deal of public interest, I thought it
my duty, on arrival in the Colony, to com-
municate with the Government about it.

They have given it every consideration,
with a result which I am about to commu-
nicate to the Court. In order that there
should be no sort of mistake in the matter,
I thought it the most convenient course to
send an official letter to the Crown Solicitor,
embodying the resolve of Government, and
I think, instead of making any observations
outside it, I may be permitted to read it, and
then the Court can say whether it will hear
anything further on the matter. The read-
ing of the letter commenced to read,

The C. J. interposed and asked whether
the letter had been drawn up on his advice
to Government.

The A. G.: I must decline to give any
explanation in Court of what took place in
the Executive Council.

The C. J.: But it was under your ad-
vice?

The A. G.: That may or may not be.
The C. J.: It must be.

The A. G.: I cannot discuss that. I am
here in my official capacity to inform the
Court of the Government's decision, if you
will listen to the letter.

The C. J.: If I think it necessary, I will.
The A. G.: Of course, my Lord, but the
letter having been written officially—would
your Lordship like to see a copy? I wish
to avoid a wrangle, if possible.

vert this ex-officio information into an or-
dinary Criminal information?

The A. G.: I do not propose to so con-
vert it.

The C. J.: Then all the original incidents
of the ex-officio information will still attach
to the prosecution?

The A. G.: Except where it may be mo-
dified by consent, my Lord.

The C. J. recollected a statement made
by Mr Ball in Court that he should be
liable to be removed if he had insisted on
what Mr Pollard urged for one whole day.

Mr Pollard contended that defendant was
not entitled to any defence under an ex-
officio information.

Mr Pollard: No, my Lord; what I con-
tended was that to this information Lord
Campbell's act would not apply.

The C. J.: Yes, you are right. Mr Ball
came into Court and said he thought he
should be liable to be removed if he second-
ed what Mr Pollard had said, and then,
not arguing the matter at all, said he had
arranged with the other side that a plea of
justification should be put in, not as a
matter of favour, but because he would not
oppose it. He put it so, strongly.

The A. G.: You will feel, my Lord, hav-
ing yourself filled the office, that no At-
torney General can take it on himself to waive
the prerogative of the Crown.

The C. J. said he did not urge that he
could. But then came the question of costs.
His Lordship observed that there were cases
to show that the Crown did not consider it
beneath its dignity to receive or pay costs.

It had undertaken to pay costs here if re-
quired. This was the Attorney Gen-
eral's information, and whatever might be
done in the matter was the Attorney
General's doing?

The A. G. replied, Yes.

The C. J. then read the following letter:—
February, 8th 1899.

My dear Attorney General,—Being at
till when your note of to-day reached me,
I take the first spare moment I have to an-
swer it. I regret the course which you pro-
pose to take in reference to the libel cases.

Without precedent as the case, admittedly
is since Pelier's case, the course you pro-
pose to take makes it anomalous. Mr Ball,
as Acting Attorney General, admitted to
the Court on the 10th June, that to an ex-
officio information, a justification could be
pleaded, and the case has proceeded on that
invariable admission, and upon a rule then
consented to by the Acting Attorney
General. I thought the Acting Attorney-
General was right in making this admission:

If, indeed, a defamatory libel could consti-
tutionally be the subject of an ex-officio
information here, or even in England.

As at present advised, I cannot admit the
letter you have written to the Crown Soli-
citor to be read in Court.

In that letter you say that the matter
can be treated as a criminal information. Can
it? Leave for a criminal information is
asked from the Court, and addressed to
its discretion—a discretion regulated by
abundant precedents, and I may say that,
as at present advised, these would preclude
the Court from granting leave for a criminal
information in the Amarel libel.

Again, you propose to delegate the con-
duct of the prosecution to an advocate
retained expressly on behalf of Senator
Amarel, to secure a conviction, using all the
means solely directed to obtaining a
conviction, while you, as Attorney General,
can seek only such a verdict as the justice
of the case may require.

Again, according to the colonial practice
here, if not according to your absolute duty,
the Court has the right to have the benefit
of the conduct of criminal cases by the
Attorney-General for its protection, where
the Court cannot obtain aid from con-
science with judges, and I now think I must,
and that I shall, claim it.

As at present advised, it seems to me that
the Attorney-General has but one of two
courses to pursue, either to regret the action
of the Acting Attorney-General, as being
wrong *ab initio*, or to adopt it, and himself
carry the case through with that fairness
and moderation which you have exercised,
and are bound to exercise, instead of leav-
ing the case to be conducted by an advocate,
who cannot be expected to fall under any
such like official restraint.

I must say that any middle course of in-
trusting the prerogative of the Crown—its
personal prerogative—to any mere advocate
tends to degrade it, and I cannot but feel
that a heavy responsibility will rest on
whoever exposes the royal prerogative to
such degradation. I will not sanction it.

The only difficulty is, that Senator Horla's
evidence has been taken (at instance of the
Acting Attorney-General) *de bene esse*. I
think if a *nolle prosequi* is entered, that
might be done; conditional on an admission
by the defendant that that evidence may
be used on any ordinary information, in
the nature of a true bill by a grand jury,
or upon any criminal information filed by
leave of the Court.

I have exceeded my duty in thus writ-
ing to you, of which the defendant may
complain; but I must risk his objection to
this note, in the hope that it may tend to
simplify the present complex state of these
proceedings.

As you will see, I write in much haste.

Yours truly,

JOHN SMALLE,

Chief Justice.

The Hon. J. PAINEPOTTE, A. G.
His Lordship said that letter was written
by him while labouring under the feeling
caused by the A. G.'s; he thought it right to
make one as public as the other.

The A. G.: I think the defendant will
not take any objection to your Lordship's
reading it, because you say if an application
for a criminal information had been made
to you, you would have refused it.

The C. J.: I can only say at present advised.
The A. G.: I can only say that I would
have granted an ordinary information, and
I had done so, the defendant would not
have been in his present position, but he
would have been in that dock. I cannot
conceive that he has the least ground of
complaint.

Mr Hayllar: As the defendant's name
has been brought into question several
times, I may be allowed a few remarks
here. I must say, with regard to this letter
of the Attorney General's, that I never
read a letter which so much surprised me.

I cannot consent to either its statements
or its arguments. It is founded on a
mistaken position—mistaken as to facts
and in respect of law. This criminal
information is filed in the name of the
Queen. It says, "The Acting At-
torney General appears in his own proper
person," &c. My learned friend, the At-
torney General, who occupies his predecessor's
position, says that he is prepared to ap-
pear here, not in his official capacity to con-
duct the case, but only to defend the prerogative
of the Crown if it is attacked. Well,

I mean to attack the prerogative of the
Crown. I give warning to my learned
friend, if he intends writing to reply, that
he is not entitled to it until he has opened
the case. What I mean is this, that it is
not competent to the Attorney General to
split this case into two. There are two in-
terests represented in the information. One,
Senator Amarel, who complains that he is
libelled; the other, the Crown, which
alleges that the conduct of the defendant is
likely to bring England into war with Por-
tugal. That is the only *locus standi* the
Crown has in this matter. I object to a
division of the case. There is no complain-
ant in it, the Crown stands alone; for al-
though an individual may be injured, he
is merged in the Crown, and ceases to be
represented here, except so far as the alleged
offence against him is also against the go-
vernment of this country. The Attorney
General distinctly speaks of a complainant.

The A. G.: This Government is not the
complainant.

Mr Hayllar: Yes it is. The Govern-
ment says it is injured, and this is the only
kind of proceeding that is possible for it to
obtain redress. But if this is indeed a
private prosecution I ask that the proceed-
ing may be at once quashed. If there is
another plaintiff other than the Crown,
then there must be an abandonment of this
public prosecution. I quite agree with
what has been said by my learned friend
about juries being the best guardians of the
liberty of the press, and of private char-
acter.

Mr Pollard seemed to intimate con-
currence.

The C. J.: Why have you not, then,
brought this case to a jury?

Mr Pollard: Because, my Lord, there is
no plea on which we can take issue.

The C. J.: Then why not, four months
ago, have taken steps to remedy that de-
fect?

Mr Pollard made no reply.

The A. G., in reply to an observation
from the Chief Justice, said that ex-officio
informations were not unknown in British
Colonies. In the state of New York, in
1728, the legislature of that state passed an
act to prevent the issue of such informa-
tions. It seemed they had been frequent
there. Eminent lawyers of that day, P.
H. York and Talbot, afterwards Chancel-
lors, viewed the act as a violent attack on
the prerogative of the Crown, and it was
disallowed. They regarded the exercise of
the prerogative in that respect as essential
to the tranquillity of the realm and to the
due collection of the revenue. He quoted
from Chalmers's opinions of eminent bar-
risters.

Mr Hayllar: Collection of the revenue!
The A. G.: Mr Pollard had reminded
him of a recent case in Ireland, the Queen
v. Pigott, in the November number of bar-
isters, in which it was asserted that no
 lapse of time or change of circumstances
could affect the prerogative of the Crown.

The C. J.: But the proceedings are by
H.M.'s Attorney General, and he is re-
sponsible to his government.

The A. G.: The rule is well known.
Chitty says the prerogative shall not be
taken away unless in unambiguous words.

The C. J. remarked that he had asked
three or four times whether any ex-officio
informations had ever been filed in any
Colony of the Crown, and he had been
answered, No.

The A. G.: I submit that it is no use now
going into the question, to ask whether
such informations should be continued. All
that we have to do is to go on with the
one before the Court. The only argument
that might be used against doing so, and
which does not seem to me to be tenable,
is that the times have changed.

The C. J.: No, I do not rely on that. I
ask for a precedent.

The C. J. asked, In what character does
Mr Hazeldene appear here now?

The A. G.: In his official capacity as
Crown Solicitor. No one can come in his
place; he is necessary to allow the case to
go on a fair footing, and I look upon the
objection raised by the defendant as being
a purely sentimental one.

The C. J.: The defendant is liable to
heavier penalties under an ex-officio infor-
mation than under any other.

The A. G.: But we are here in 1899, and
we do not expect that your Lordship will
exceed due severity.

Mr Hayllar: I must bring to my learned
friend's notice that this was the form in
which the Acting Attorney General com-
menced the proceedings.

The A. G.: He took a different view of
the case from that which I might have
taken.

The C. J.: Then enter a *nolle prosequi*
in this case and have an ordinary information.
Would defendant in that case accept Gov-
ernor Horla's evidence *de bene esse*?

Mr Hayllar: The defendant cannot con-
sent; should advise him not to consent;
at this stage, such a proposal. The mat-
ter has been hanging over too long. The
whole interest of the original question has
faded away. That question was as to the
character of the crime taken at Macao, and
the conduct of certain officials, and now there
is another governor of Macao, a fresh gov-
ernment, new regulations, an improved
system of trade. The defendant is now
simply anxious to stand on his legal footing
and to put an end to these proceedings, if
he can. The defence is now what is term-
ed, technically, stale, though at present ne-
cessary, but I have positive instructions
not to consent to anything short of going
to trial or an unconditional withdrawal;
and the defendant feels that at the end of
eight months' endurance there is no other
course honourably open to him. I do not
concur with the learned Attorney General
either in the law or the facts of his letter.

My learned friend must be quite aware of
the course which he should take with re-
gard to this ex-officio information, and I
equally well know and intend to use the
advantage, in a legal point of view in ar-
gument on the demurrer, of the letter
which he has read.

The A. G.: Had the demurrer been called
when the letter was read?

Mr Hayllar: If you mean to take argu-
ment on that letter, you must add it to
your points.

The A. G.: That letter was meant to be
made public, and Mr Hayllar may use it
for any legal hearing it may have, but I
cannot see how it can have any legal bear-
ing.

A slight pause occurred here, and
The C. J. said: Now I presume we have
cleared the atmosphere. Now we come to
the demurrer. Whose is it? Mr Pol-
lard's?

Mr Pollard: No, my Lord. It is the
Crown's.

The Attorney General having left the
Court, Mr Pollard addressed himself to the
demurrer, previously, however, referring
to that part of his Lordship's letter in
which the latter appeared to censure the
delegation of the Attorney General's du-
ties in this case to an advocate. Mr Pol-
lard assured his Lordship that he would en-
deavour to win a verdict honestly for the
Crown, without reference to any other
considerations; he would not try to get a
"catch verdict" for Senator Amarel, which
would be useless.

The C. J. felt certain that Mr Pollard
would do what was right. He (his Lord-
ship) had simply mentioned a general prin-
ciple without any special reference.

Mr Pollard said he was sure of that, and
proceeded with his argument. He com-
menced at 12 o'clock, and continued until
nearly 6, quoting authorities in support of
his objection that defendant's plea were
not sufficiently specific to enable the Crown
to join issue, and in making out the alleged
libel. He argued that the plea was defective
because it did not give the names of the
Portuguese subjects who were said to
have dealt harshly with the "pigs," nor
the particular acts of cruelty described.

A plea had in part been in all. The de-
fendant had raised the question of Portuguese
title to Macao; but that was a question of
law, not of fact, and therefore could not be
pleaded.

The Court rose at five o'clock.

Friday, Feb. 12.

The Court resumed at 10 o'clock. The
Original Sessions were adjourned until
Friday next, at 10 a.m.

The Attorney General, before the argu-
ment in the demurrer in *Regina v. Sainte*
was resumed, brought under his Lordship's
notice an article which appeared in the is-
sue of defendant's paper, the *China Mail* of
Wednesday. He read the following para-
graph from it:—

"The Attorney General lost his temper
over the discussion, and said that he had
been here when the crime arose, defendant
would now have been in the dock—mean-
ing of course the place where murderers
and thieves are arraigned for trial. The
Hon. Julian Pauncefote is popularly sup-
posed to be a gentleman as well as an At-
torney General, and we have not the slightest
doubt that the popular estimation of his
character is in the main correct; but he
must have a poor opinion of the value of
his case when he finds, &c."

The learned gentleman said he need not
read on. It could not interest the public
or the Court to learn what Mr Saint's opin-
ion of him was.

The C. J. suggested that the whole of
the article should be read.

The A. G. said that was not necessary.
His object in drawing attention to the ar-
ticle was to prevent the publication of news-
paper articles that might prejudice the pub-
lic mind in reference to a case pending.
At its conclusion no doubt fair comment
was permissible, but it had recently been
decided in *Tichborne v. Tichborne* that news-
paper comments could not be permitted to
extend to subjects that were pending deci-
sion. The learned gentleman cited authori-
ties, and said: "With regard to the para-
graph I have read, I distinctly assert that
I said nothing that would warrant the
passage in question." His object in draw-
ing attention to this matter was, that the
defendant should cease putting in articles
calculated to hold up the government to
ridicule, and to unfairly influence the
public mind. The learned gentleman in-
sisted that the defendant would be legally
liable under an ordinary criminal informa-
tion to be placed in the dock, though as
your Lordship will recollect that before the
case got into its present hands, Mr Ball
said that this form was used because there
was none other open.

Mr Pollard objected that this was not
matter of record.

The C. J. concurred with Mr Hayllar as
to Mr Ball's statement, and remarked that
Mr Pollard must accept the statement of
his leader.

[At this point we break off our report for
to-day. Mr Hayllar was in possession of
the Court when the C. J. suggested an ad-
journment at 4.40, and the learned counsel
will conclude to-morrow. In next week
we will give the defendant's plea in full.]

SCHOTT v. THE REV. DR. ADLER.

This was a very interesting case in the
Court of Exchequer on December 14, and
the decision is of considerable importance
to the Jewish population. The plaintiff,
a Jew and butcher, sued the defendant, a
gentleman well known and highly respected
by all classes of the community, the chief
rabbi of the Jews in this country, for a
slander spoken of him in the way of his
religion, and in substance, in his declara-
tion, alleged that he carried on the trade
and business of a butcher for Israelites,
and was authorised according to the laws
and customs of and in force among
Israelites, to kill and sell meat for Israelites,
and the defendant, well knowing the same,
falsely spoke and published of the plaintiff
in relation to his said business that he was
not selling "kosher" meat (meaning thereby
that the plaintiff was selling meat for
Israelites not killed according to the laws
and customs relating to meat in force
among Israelites); it was "triphler" meat
—unclean and unfit to be consumed by
Israelites.

There appears to have been from
among the Jews that all laws relating to
the killing and selling of beasts for food for
Jews should emanate from the Jewish
ecclesiastical authorities. When a butcher
wishes for a licence to kill beasts he applies
to the Jewish ecclesiastical authorities of the
particular district where he proposes to
carry on business, and is carefully examined
by them to ascertain if he knows how to
kill beasts according to the Jewish law,
and if his examination is satisfactory a licence
is granted to him. The meat must also be
sold by a person who has a licence from
the Jewish ecclesiastical authorities to do
so. The plaintiff alleged that he had a
foreign licence to sell meat, and was about
to open a shop in Whitechapel. The
Jewish authorities requested him not to do
so, but he persisted, and afterwards
appeared before the Jewish House of
Judith, composed of the chief rabbi and
two minor chiefs, who decided not to grant
the plaintiff a licence for Whitechapel, but
offered to grant him one for Leighton
Square. The plaintiff opened a shop in Whitechapel,
and inspectors of the ecclesiastical authori-
ties were sent round to the shop to warn
the Jews against buying, saying that the
meat was not "kosher" but "triphler,"
and therefore unfitted as food for the Jews.
One witness swore that one of the in-
spectors, finding that he had purchased
meat of the plaintiff, came to his house

arrival in the Colony, to communicate with
the Government about it. They have given
it every consideration, with a result
on it. I am about to communicate to
the Court. Your Lordship will recollect
that the letter then read was the result
of Government consideration; there-
fore it would appear that it was only because
of the public interest felt in the matter that
the Attorney General thought it to be his
duty to lay the case before the Government
at all. Therefore I understand by that,
that the Attorney General claims to exercise
the prerogative, and at his own discre-
tion to lay a case before the Government
when it excites public interest. That is the
only reason which he has given for laying
this matter before the Government. The
result of it means anything—I confess it is
difficult to extract any meaning from it,
but if it means anything—it means that
the Attorney General has abandoned his
functions, for in it he says, as clearly as pos-
sible, that he has decided that counsel shall
be instructed—not for the Crown, and
counsel are subsequently instructed, though
not by the Crown—but he has decided that
counsel shall be instructed "for the
complainants," and he continues in his
letter, "So that I may not be called on
in my official capacity to take any part
in the discussion of the case, although
should in question, I shall be at once pre-
pared to defend them."

The C. J.: What paragraph is that?

Mr Hayllar: Paragraph 7, my Lord. I
am at a loss to know in what position we
are placed.

Mr Pollard rose and said he did not wish
to interrupt the learned counsel unnecessarily,
but he wished to observe that any
objections in law should appear on the re-
cord, of which the Attorney General's letter
was no part.

The C. J.

Announcements.

NEW HOTEL.

ON the first of February next, the NEW HOTEL, at the above address, will be opened upon entirely new principles, by observing which the Proprietors, while securing to themselves a sufficient remuneration, will be able to afford the general public Board and Lodging at a rate never before heard of in Hongkong. The situation of the Hotel is first class, and the Rooms, which are very commodious, are very comfortably fitted.

Hongkong, January 30, 1889.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
On and after the 1st of February next, Rates for Chinese Passengers to or from Canton will be \$1 for lower deck and \$1.50 for upper deck passage. Full fare will be charged to Naval and Military Officers and half fare to Missionaries on both the Canton and Macao lines. By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, January 26, 1889.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 12% per annum or \$4.80 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders on the 20th instant, will be payable on and after MONDAY the 26th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the undersigned for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
Hongkong, January 21, 1889.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HIS HOTEL will be conducted under a new arrangement commencing on the 1st of December. The Charges for Board will remain as follows:—
Board, \$4.5 a month. Tiffin only, \$15 a month. Dinners only, \$30 a month. One Breakfast or one Tiffin, 80 cents. One Dinner, \$1.25.
There is an excellent assortment of wines for sale at moderate prices.
The Charges for Lodging will be very considerably reduced. Rooms are offered to monthly lodgers at \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, or \$45 a month.
Occasional Visitors are charged \$4 a day for their Rooms with or without board.
There is an ample supply of Bathrooms, and Gas is laid on throughout the house.
2 Hongkong, November 28, 1888.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALL Orders for Goods Supplied to or work done for the Hotel must be signed by the Secretary of the Company. The Company will not undertake to pay for any Goods Supplied without such Order.
By order of the Board of Directors,
C. LANGDON DAVIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 27, 1888.

THE Undersigned hereby intimates that he has this day received the appointment of Surveyor to FRENCH LLOYDS under date of December 22nd, 1888.

ROBT. McMURDO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1889.

SAIL-MAKING.

FAWCETT & Co., having secured the services of an experienced Sail-Maker, are prepared to MAKE or REPAIR SAILS at very reasonable rates.
Hongkong, December 10, 1888.

PATERSON & HANDLEY.

House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters, 16, Queen's Road West, and Acheson's Yard, Praya West.
Hongkong, November 4, 1887.

ANDREW MILLAR.

HOUSE, SHIP, & STEAMBOAT PLUMBER.
COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 4, Canton Road East and Nullah Lane.
Hongkong, October 28, 1888.

BELLEVUE HOUSE.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING ESTABLISHMENT.
Hollywood Road, No. 6, next to the Hotel d'Europe, lately Mrs. VINTON'S.
CHARLES F. SEABURG.
Hongkong, December 8, 1888.

BROWN, JONES & Co.

UNDERWATERS.
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED in the Best Style.
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.
Apply at
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

C. L. VOLKMAN.

Private Boarding Establishment.
29, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 7, 1888.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS,
Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

FAWCETT & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL STORE KEEPER, and COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wynndham Street, Hongkong.

PORTRAITS.

M. J. THOMPSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other PHOTOGRAPHS. Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 11, 1888.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Undersigned has this day been removed to No. 22 B, corner of STANLEY and POTTINGER STREETS.
GRIN & Co.
Hongkong, December 17, 1888.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS
AND
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Ships' Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.
"TEETH EXTRACTED."
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY.
23, Wellington Street,
Hongkong, May 9, 1888.

GEORGE GLASSE.

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSTON & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1887.

EASTLACK & WINN.

Surgeon Dentists,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.
Published weekly. Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12s per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.

LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.
THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Statistics, &c.
Advertisements will be charged 1s. per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.
Shanghai, January, 1887.

RENTS and ACCOUNTS COLLECTED.

Distraint WARRANTS or Rent ISSUED and EXECUTED.
Security, if required.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, Wynndham Street,
Hongkong, February 17, 1888.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.

HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of best quality, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch, at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract, at Hongkong and any Treaty Port in China.
The Depot drawing supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.
MILLIS & Co.,
Agents.
Kilung, April 2, 1888.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. Its preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman which they may insure a restoration to robust health.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.
Hongkong, February 1, 1887.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
Geo. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Surgeon,
Mr. YOUNG, House Surgeon,
W. PATERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in a Room), " " \$2.00
3rd " (Public Ward), " " \$1.00
These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.
All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.
Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable on day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:—
1st Class, " " \$40.
2nd " " " \$20.
3rd " " " \$10.
By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.
Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable rates, from English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, or German into Chinese, or from Chinese into English. Address, The "China Mail" Office, 2, Wynndham Street, Hongkong.

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.
PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

Breakfast, 9 A.M.

Tiffin, 1 P.M.
Dinner, 7 P.M.
Refreshments provided at all hours.
Regular Daily Buss at \$30 per month.

The undervalued Papers are filed:—

China Mail, Daily Press, China Express, Illustrated London News, Pinyin Engineer, Scientific American, China Prince.

ICE DRINKS.

Hongkong, May 4, 1888.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees.—
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.,
JOHN DENT, Esq., R.N.
Directors.
Hon. H. B. GIBB, Esq.,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq.,
G. HEARD, Esq.,
W. LEMMAN, Esq.,
W. MACAULAY, Esq.,
D. SASSOON, Esq.,
Rev. W. R. BEACH,
J. J. MURRAY, M.D.
Committee of Management.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman.
W. MACAULAY, Esq.,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq.,
Esq., R.N.

DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

A. O. OVERBURY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 29, 1888.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel Street, containing five Rooms with Commodious Room and Godown attached. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. O. CAMARAJE & Co's Office, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, January 18, 1889.

TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage Street, containing six Rooms with Commodious Room and Godown attached. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. O. CAMARAJE & Co's Office, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, December 1, 1888.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
TWO Two-Storied Granite GODOWNS at Wandui, adjoining the Timber Yard of the Union Dock Company.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, November 23, 1888.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession, the House and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street, lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON & Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1888.

TO LET.

CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.
Apply to
ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1888.

TO LET.

THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1888.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.

RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of THE HILL, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
Wynndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1888.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1886.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1888.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns. Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1888.

TO BE LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GRAY, LIVINGSTON & Co's Office.
Hongkong, December 16, 1887.

For Sale.

EX "SHAKESPEARE."

CHAMPAGNE, very dry (genuine) 1888, Benj. Eug. FERRIERE, 38 cases quarts, 18 cases pints.
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, January 21, 1889.

CENTRAL SOCIETY COGNAC.

ON SALE.
A FEW Cases of the above, just arrived ex *Shakspere*. In one dozen Cases \$8 each. Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1889.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Whitfield," "Red Deer," and other Arrivals.
BASS'S ALE in bottles and kilderkins. Do. in glass, quarts and pints. Guinness's Dublin STOUT in qts. and pints. Barclay & Co's PORTER in bottle. Hennessy's Pale BRANDY in bottle. Gates & Co's superior Pale BRANDY in bottle. Barlet's superior fine Champagne COGNAC. Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, from \$7.50 to \$13 per dozen. Light dinner SHERRY at \$6 per dozen. Tawny Old PORT. Full flavored fruit PORT. Swain and Board's Ginger WINE and Ginger BRANDY. Oilman's Stores of every description, from Crose & Blackwell and J. T. Mortons. Compton Brothers' HAMS, CHEESE and BACON. Oxford, Cambridge and German SAUSAGES, Pate de Foie Gras TRUFFES, Assorted Truffled Game and Meat Pate; Perigord TRUFFLES, at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offer for Sale at very moderate prices a choice Assortment of fine Flavored Rhineish WINES, as:—
Genuine JOHANNESBERGER STEINBERGER CABINET. MARCOBRUNNER CABINET. SCHARLAUBERGER. LIEBFRAUEN MILCH. NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints. JOSEPHSHOFER. RUDESHEIMER BERG. SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints. Ruinart Perle & File CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints. Gaspar Testul's CHAMPAGNE, in qts. and pints. Perrier Jouet's CHAMPAGNE. Jules Mumm. Adolph Collins Bouzy MOUSSEUX. EUGENE CLICQUOT. Duo de Montebello CORDON, in quart and pints. Sparkling HOCK. After-Dinner CLARET, in pints. LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1888.

FOR SALE.

Ex Recent Arrivals.
AMERICAN Prime MEAT BEEF, in barrels and half-barrels. Hamburg Prime MEAT BEEF, in barrels. Prime DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lb. tins, quite fresh. Muller's celebrated LAAGERBERGER, in cases of 4 doz. quarts at \$8 per case. Deetjen's Bremen PALE ALE in quarts, at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1888.

FOR SALE.

D. D. Henry's best Government Navy CANVAS constantly on hand at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1888.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Finch," "Red Deer," &c.
HUBBUCK'S boiled LIME OIL, in drums and wood. Hubbuck's raw LIME OIL, in drums and wood. Hubbuck's bright VARNISH, in barrels. Spirits of TURPENTINE, in drums. Hubbuck's best white ZINC, white LEAD, dry red LEAD, black, green and blue PAINTS, &c., &c. Peacock's patent Composition, rigging LEATHER, Pump LEATHER, Deep Sea Lead LINES, hand Lead LINES, Log LINES, signal HALYARDS, Assorted coils of BUNTING. Best English Split PEAS, in barrels, at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1888.

Just Received from "Rotterdam."

WYNAND FOKING's white CURACOA. A V GIN in white and square bottles. POMERANZ BITTERS.
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1888.

Just Received from France and for Sale by the Undersigned.

A Fresh supply of BUTTER in Bottles in finest condition: Gruyere CHEESE. French CHOCOLATE at 75c per lb. A fine assortment of French BONBONS and CONFECTIONERY. FRUITS in juice, from Teyssouneau. Do. in Brandy. Crystallized FRUIT, BONBONS with Mottos, &c. A large assortment of VEGETABLES in tins. MACARONI and VERMICELLI. French MUSTARD, French Salad Oil, French white WINE VINEGAR. LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1888.

EX RED DEER & DUNKELD.

FOR SALE, at moderate prices and in lots to suit purchasers:—
Prime Strasburg BACON. North Wits CHEESE. Scotch WHISKY, "Mountain Dew." Do. do. in quarts. Bass's ALE in pints. Do. do. in quarts.
Apply to
J. F. ROSE,
Wynndham Street.
Hongkong, December 21, 1888.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBINSON & Co's, Reims CHAMPAGNE. CARIE BLANCHE. NOIRE. GLADIATEUR. Sole Agents for Hongkong and China, Messrs. SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1889.

NOTICE.

M. R. J. THOMPSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price \$25.—
10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12
20 do. do. 10 by 8
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from the DRAGON PROCESSION.
Hongkong, September 4, 1888.

FOR SALE.

Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
Hongkong, August 27, 1888.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BELATIE BUNGALOW, Calcutta.
ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT. FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED CHUTNIES and Indian Condiments. Namely,
Finest:—
Bengal Club Chutney. Lucknow Chutney. Cashmere Chutney. Pindaree Chutney. Col. Skinner's Chutney. Major Gray's Chutney. Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel, 20s. Mulligatawnie Paste. Per doz. qts. 30s. Curry Paste. Per doz. ptes. 20s. Curry Powder. Tamarind Fish, 100 slices in barrel, 20s. Tamarind Fish Rose. Mango Fish Roses. Smoked Mango Fish, 100 in tins, 11s. Chili Vinegar. Per bottle, 2s. Cayenne Pepper. JAMS and JELLIES. 2-lb. tins 1-lb. tins. Guava Jelly. Tipped Jam. Preserved Limes. Preserved Mangoes. Pine Apple Jelly. Preserved Limes. Pickled Limes. Bael Preserve. Bengal Humps. N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of the Globe.
Payne and Co.,
Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes. Terms: Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order. For orders over \$25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
THE following SETS of the "CHINA PUNCH" can be obtained, stitched in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents per copy viz:—
1 set, deficient No. 1, per set \$5.75.
21 " " 4, 5, " \$5.50.
2 " " 4, 5, 6, " \$5.25.
11 " complete from 10, " \$3.75.
5 " " 11, " \$3.50.
4 " " 16, " \$2.50.
4 " " 16, " \$2.25.
Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and from 19 to 24.
C. A. SAINT.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD. Consisting of:—
MOLAVES. BANABAS. ARANGAS. And other descriptions.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1888.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE.

in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. DODD, is for Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. Price, \$5.00.
Hongkong, March 20, 1888. 20mar-69

FOR SALE.

THE New Superior Manila CIGAR in cases of 200 each.
BILFELD AND ZACHARLAE.
Hongkong, November 9, 1888.

JUST RECEIVED.

ANDERSON'S Solace TOBACCO. Ex "Mail Steamer." Amber MOUTHPIECES. Cherrywood STEMS. CIGAR HOLDERS. Ex "Sauce." Superior Cavite CIGARS. BILFELD AND ZACHARLAE.
Hongkong, August 4, 1888.

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.

A Complete assortment of Lowmoor and Thornycroft PLATE, and Sheet IRON, BARS, ROD, ANGLE IRON and RIVETS. Double Sheet, Spring and Blister STEEL, in round, square and flat bars. Baobits METAL, Munz Yellow METAL, Copper PLATES, Rods and Pipes. Gas FITTINGS of every description. Boiler TUBES. Treasure GUAGES. FILLS, PACKING and all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1888. mar10

NOTICE.

NOW Publishing, a series of Photographs of Views of Hongkong, Canton and Macao, Characteristic Groups etc., etc., by the Undersigned: about 150 Photographs to select from.
In sets of 50 mounted, price, \$30.
" " 25 " " 20.
" " 50 unmounted, " 25.
" " 25 " " 15.
FLOYD & Co.
Hongkong, September 21, 1888.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co. For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 4, 1887.

PATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

SHERRY, 9
PORT, 2
CLARET, 1
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1887.

STEAM COALS.

For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board ENGLISH—London-derry West Hartley. " Davison's West Hartley, Straker's West Hartley. WELSH—Blangware Marthry. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1886.

FOR SALE.

Ex Zephyr, from Sydney. Tons best screened Steam COAL. By
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1888.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW METAL 16 to 28 oz. and Nails. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, September 16, 1888.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Lola." WIRE ROPE from 1 in. to 3 in. Galvanized Jib HANKS, 2 in. to 3 in. Superior Bottled ALE and Guinness STOUT. Pump LEATHER. Apply to
FAWCETT & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1889.

FOR SALE.

THE Well-known Racing Pony ALARM LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1888.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S BEER, quarts and pints. Allsopp's BEER. Champagne ALE. Bridge's PORTER. Pale India STOUT. French PATATES. Imperial PLUMS. TOBACCO and CIGARS. SHERRY—PORT—CHAMPAGNE. Yellow SOAP. Toilet SETS. TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS &c., &c. A small portable PUMP, with HOSE complete.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, January 6, 1889.

COALS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal Steamers on the most reasonable terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals now about in the Harbour or from fresh Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, September 22, 1888.

[illegible]

